contest the action although she had lawyers. She came to the court the day of the trial and a few minutes after the case was started she went out the door and could not be found. Mr. Kesserling got his decree in two weeks after the trial. It was very noisy at this factory and people were continually passing us, so I arranged to return in the evening to meet Kesserling when he promised to have his divorce decree with him. The evidence he based his divorce action on was given him by a detective in Hoboken and he had two women witnesses who have since died. He also stated that Mary Kesserling was arrested for being an inmate of a disorderly house under the name of May Ray (he is not certain she used this name) and about this time she sued the Hoboken Evening News for slander (he does not believe that she got anything from this case).

In the afternoon Operative went to Jersey City to interview Captain Coakley, formerly a detective in the Newark Police Department and who was one of the arresting officers in the arrest in 1902 in Newark, N.J. (at #119 Academy Street) which was mentioned in the anonymous letters. Capt. Coakley was not there, having left for the day.

Operative then proceeded to Hoboken, N. J. and went to the office of the Jersey Observer and there made inquiries. Interviewed Mr. William W. McQueen, who stated that he worked for the "Evening News" and they failed May 9th, 1898. He could not remember a case where the paper was sued by anyone named Kesserling or Eisleitner. He advised that the only way to look up that record would be to visit